

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 through 16, 18, 19, 22, 24 through 26, 31, 35, 38, 42, and 43 have been amended herein. Please note that all claims currently pending and under consideration in the above-referenced application are shown below. Please enter these claims as amended. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:
~~forming an oxide layer upon a semiconductor substrate;~~
~~forming a first dielectric layer upon the an oxide layer over a semiconductor substrate;~~
~~selectively removing the first dielectric layer to expose the a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;~~
~~forming a second dielectric layer over the oxide layer and the first dielectric layer, wherein the forming a second dielectric layer includes forming a second dielectric layer over and in contact with the exposed oxide layer at the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;~~
~~selectively removing the second dielectric layer to form a plurality of spacers from the second dielectric layer, wherein each spacer is situated upon at peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer, is in contact with lateral edges of the first dielectric layer, and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas;~~
~~forming removing a portion of material from the plurality of areas of the oxide layer at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer into the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas, and wherein each isolation trench has a top edge;~~
~~forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches;~~
~~depositing a conformal layer in filling each isolation trench with a conformal layer, the conformal layer extending above over the remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with a~~

corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein the filling is performed by depositing the conformal layer, and the depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and over the first dielectric layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal layer;

~~substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of removing portions of the conformal layer overlying the remaining portions of the oxide layer, the removing consisting essentially of to a planarizing process and planarizing the conformal layer at least to the first dielectric layer and each spacer to form therefrom such that an upper surface for each isolation trench that is-is co-planar to the other upper surfaces; and fusing~~ heat treating the oxide layer, liner, spacers, and conformal layer to fuse the oxide layer, liner, spacers and conformal layer;

wherein the conformal layer comprises a material that is electrically insulative and extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches.

2. (Canceled).

3. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 1, wherein forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench comprises the liner is a thermally grown growing oxide of the on the semiconductor substrate.

4. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 1, wherein forming the liner upon the sidewall of the isolation trench comprises deposition depositing of a composition of matter.

5. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 1, further comprising forming a doped region below the termination of each the isolation trench within the semiconductor substrate.

6. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 1, wherein removing portions of the conformal layer that overlie the remaining portions of the oxide layer comprises removing portions of the conformal layer that overlie the remaining portions of the oxide layer the upper surface for each the isolation trench is formed by chemical mechanical planarization.

7. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:

forming a first dielectric layer upon an oxide layer over a semiconductor substrate;

selectively removing the first dielectric layer to expose a plurality of areas of an oxide layer at a plurality of areas;

forming a second dielectric layer over the oxide layer and the first dielectric layer, wherein the forming a second dielectric layer includes forming a second dielectric layer on and in contact with the exposed oxide layer at the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;

selectively removing the second dielectric layer to form a plurality of spacers from the second dielectric layer, wherein each spacer is situated upon at peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer; is in contact with lateral edges of the first dielectric layer; and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas;

removing a portion material from the plurality of areas of the oxide layer at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer into the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas, and wherein each isolation trench has a top edge;

rounding the top edge of each of the isolation trenches;

depositing a conformal layer filling each isolation trench with a conformal layer, the conformal layer extending above over the remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with a corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal layer and the depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and over the first dielectric layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal layer;

~~substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of removing portions of the conformal layer that overlie the remaining portions of the oxide layer, the removing consisting essentially of to a planarizing process and planarizing the conformal layer to form therefrom an upper surface for each isolation trench that is co-planar to the other upper surfaces; and~~

~~fusing heat treating the oxide layer, spacers and conformal layer to fuse the oxide layer, spacers and conformal layer;~~

wherein:

the conformal layer comprises a material that is electrically insulative and extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches;
the conformal layer and the spacers form the upper surface for each isolation trench, each upper surface being formed from the conformal layer and the spacer and being situated above the oxide layer; and
the first dielectric layer is in contact with at least a pair of the spacers and the oxide layer.

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 7, further comprising: removing the oxide layer upon a portion of a surface of the semiconductor substrate; and forming a gate oxide layer upon the portion of the surface of the semiconductor substrate.

9. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 7, wherein ~~removing material from the plurality of exposed areas at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers~~ planarizing the conformal layer comprises ~~etching the material using an etch recipe that etches the conformal layer faster than the first dielectric layer by a ratio in a range from about 1:1 to about 2:1.~~

10. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 9, wherein ~~etching the material using an etch recipe that etches the conformal layer faster than the first dielectric layer by a ratio in a range from about 1:1 to about 2:1~~ comprises ~~etching the conformal layer the ratio is in a range from about 1.3:1 to about 1.7:1.~~

11. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 7, wherein the upper surface for each the isolation trench is formed by removing portions of the conformal layer that overlie the remaining portions of the oxide layer comprises: chemical mechanical planarization, wherein the conformal layer, the spacers, and the first dielectric layer form a planar first upper surface; and an etch that etches to form a second upper surface, the second upper surface being situated above the pad oxide layer.

12. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 11, wherein the etch uses etching to form a second upper surface comprises etching using an etch recipe that etches the conformal layer faster than the first dielectric layer by a ratio in a range of from about 1:1 to about 2:1.

13. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 12, wherein etching using an etch recipe that etches the conformal layer faster than the first dielectric layer by a ratio in a range from about 1:1 to about 2:1 comprises etching using an etch recipe that etches the conformal layer faster than the first dielectric layer by the a ratio is in a range of from about 1.3:1 to about 1.7:1.

14. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:
forming an oxide layer upon a semiconductor substrate;
forming a silicon nitride layer upon the oxide layer;
selectively removing the silicon nitride layer to expose a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;
forming a first silicon dioxide layer over the oxide layer and over the silicon nitride layer;
wherein forming a first silicon dioxide layer includes forming a first silicon dioxide layer on and in contact with the exposed oxide layer at the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;

selectively removing the first silicon dioxide layer to form a plurality of spacers at the peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer from the first silicon dioxide layer, wherein each spacer is situated upon the oxide layer, is in contact with lateral edges of the silicon nitride layer, and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas; forming removing a portion material from the plurality of areas at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas, and wherein each isolation trench has a top edge;

forming a corresponding electrically active region below the termination of each isolation trench within the semiconductor substrate;

forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench, the liner being confined preferentially within each isolation trench and extending from an interface thereof with the oxide layer to the termination of the isolation trench within the semiconductor substrate;

depositing a conformal layer filling each isolation trench with a conformal second silicon dioxide layer, the conformal second silicon dioxide layer within each isolation trench and extending above over remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with the corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal second silicon dioxide layer, and the depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and the silicon nitride layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal second silicon dioxide layer;

substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of removing portions of the conformal second silicon dioxide layer, the removing consisting essentially of to a planarizing process so as to remove the conformal second silicon dioxide layer and the spacers to form an upper surface for each isolation trench that is co-planar to the other upper surfaces and being situated above the pad oxide layer, wherein an electrically insulative material that is electrically insulative extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches; and

fusing heat treating the oxide layer, liner, spacers and conformal second silicon dioxide layer to

fuse the oxide layer, liner, spacers and conformal second silicon dioxide layer.

15. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 14, wherein forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench comprises forming the liner is a thermally grown oxide upon a sidewall of the semiconductor substrate.

16. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 14, wherein forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench comprises forming the a liner is composed of silicon nitride.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 15, further comprising: removing the oxide layer upon a portion of a surface of the semiconductor substrate; and forming a gate oxide layer upon the portion of the surface of the semiconductor substrate.

18. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:
forming an oxide layer upon a semiconductor substrate;
forming a polysilicon layer upon the oxide layer;
forming a first dielectric layer upon the polysilicon layer;
selectively removing the first dielectric layer and the polysilicon layer to expose a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;
forming a second dielectric layer conformally over the oxide layer, the polysilicon layer, and the first dielectric layer, wherein the forming a second dielectric layer includes forming a second dielectric layer on and in contact with the exposed oxide layer at and in contact with the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;

selectively removing the second dielectric layer to form a plurality of spacers from the second dielectric layer at the peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer, wherein each spacer is upon the oxide layer, is in contact with both the polysilicon layer and the lateral edges of the first dielectric layer, and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas;

forming removing a portion of material from the plurality of areas of the oxide layer at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer and from top edges into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas;

rounding the top edges of each of the isolation trenches;

depositing a conformal third layer filling each isolation trench with a conformal third layer, the conformal third layer extending above over remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with a corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal third layer, and depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and over the first dielectric layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal third layer;

substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of removing portions of the conformal third layer, the removing consisting essentially of to a planarizing process and planarizing the conformal third layer to form therefrom an upper surface for each said isolation trench that is co-planar to the other said upper surfaces; and

fusing heat treating the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer to fuse the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer;

wherein a material that is electrically insulative extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches; and wherein the microelectronic structure is defined at least in part by the plurality of spacers, the conformal third layer, and the plurality of isolation trenches.

19. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 18, wherein removing portions of the conformal third layer comprises removing the upper surface for each isolation trench is formed portions of the conformal third layer by chemical mechanical planarization.

20. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 18, further comprising forming a doped region below the termination of each isolation trench within the semiconductor substrate.

21. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 18, wherein rounding the top edges of each of the isolation trenches comprises forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench, the liner being confined preferentially within each isolation trench and extending from an interface thereof with the oxide layer to the termination of the isolation trench within the semiconductor substrate, and wherein the conformal third layer is composed of an electrically insulative material.

22. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 21, wherein forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench comprises forming the liner is a thermally grown oxide of upon a sidewall the semiconductor substrate.

23. (Canceled).

24. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:
forming an oxide layer upon a semiconductor substrate;
forming a polysilicon layer upon the oxide layer;
forming a first dielectric layer upon the polysilicon layer;
selectively removing the first dielectric layer and the polysilicon layer to expose a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;

forming a second dielectric layer over the oxide layer and the polysilicon layer, and the first dielectric layer, wherein the forming a second dielectric layer includes forming a second dielectric layer over and in contact with the exposed oxide layer at the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;

selectively removing the second dielectric layer to form a plurality of spacers from the second dielectric layer at the peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer, wherein each spacer is upon the oxide layer, is in contact with both the polysilicon layer and the lateral edges of the first dielectric layer, and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas;

forming removing a portion of material from the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer and from top edges into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas;

rounding the top edges of each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches;

depositing a conformal third layer filling each isolation trench with a conformal third layer, the conformal third layer extending above over remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with a corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal third layer, and depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and over the first dielectric layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal third layer;

substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour removing portions of the conformal third layer to a planarizing process and, the removing consisting essentially of planarizing the conformal third layer to form therefrom an upper surface for each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches that is co-planar to the other upper surfaces;

fusing heat treating the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer to fuse the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer,

wherein the conformal third layer is an electrically insulative material that extends continuously

between and within the plurality of isolation trenches;
wherein the upper surface for each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches is formed from the conformal third layer, the spacers, and the first dielectric layer; and wherein the microelectronic structure is defined at least in part by the plurality of spacers, the conformal third layer, and the plurality of isolation trenches.

25. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:

forming an oxide layer upon a semiconductor substrate;

forming a polysilicon layer upon the oxide layer;

forming a first dielectric layer upon the polysilicon layer;

selectively removing the first dielectric layer and the polysilicon layer to expose a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;

forming a second dielectric layer over the first dielectric layer and in contact with the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;

selectively removing the second dielectric layer to form a plurality of spacers from the second dielectric layer, wherein each spacer is situated upon at peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer, is in contact with lateral edges of the first dielectric layer, and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas;

forming removing a portion of material from the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer and from top edges into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas;

rounding the top edges of each of the isolation trenches;

depositing a conformal third layer filling each isolation trench with a conformal third layer, the conformal third layer extending above over remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with a corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal third layer, and depositing is carried out to the extent of filling

each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and over the first dielectric layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal third layer; ~~substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of removing portions of the conformal third layer overlying the remaining portions of the oxide layer, the removing consisting essentially of~~ to a planarizing process and planarizing the conformal third layer to form therefrom an upper surface for each isolation trench that is co-planar to the other upper surfaces; exposing the oxide layer upon a portion of a surface of the semiconductor substrate, ; forming a gate oxide layer upon the portion of the surface of the semiconductor substrate; forming between the plurality of isolation trenches, and confined in the space therebetween, a layer composed of polysilicon upon the oxide layer in contact with a pair of the spacers; selectively removing the third layer, the spacers, and the layer composed of polysilicon to form a portion of at least one of the upper surfaces; and ~~fusing~~ ~~heat treating the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer to fuse the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer;~~ wherein a material that is electrically insulative extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches.

26. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:
forming an oxide layer upon a semiconductor substrate;
forming a polysilicon layer upon the oxide layer;
forming a first dielectric layer upon the polysilicon layer;
selectively removing the first dielectric layer and the polysilicon layer to expose ~~a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;~~
~~forming a second dielectric layer over the oxide layer and the polysilicon layer and the first dielectric layer, wherein the forming a second dielectric layer includes forming a second dielectric layer over and in contact with the exposed oxide layer at the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;~~

selectively removing the second dielectric layer to form a plurality of spacers from the second dielectric layer, wherein each spacer is situated upon at peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer, is in contact with lateral edges of the first dielectric layer, and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas;

forming removing material from the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer and from top edges into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas;

rounding the top edges of each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches; depositing a conformal third layer filling each isolation trench with a conformal third layer, the conformal third layer extending above over remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with a corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal third layer, and depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and over the first dielectric layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal third layer;

substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of removing portions of the conformal third layer overlying the remaining portions of the oxide layer, the removing consisting essentially of to a planarizing process comprising an etch recipe that etches the conformal third layer and the spacers faster than the first dielectric by a ratio in a range from of about 1:1 to about 2:1 and planarizing the conformal third layer to form therefrom an upper surface for each isolation trench that is co-planar to the other upper surfaces using an etch recipe that etches the conformal third layer and the spacers faster than the first dielectric layer by a ratio of from about 1:1 to about 2:1;

fusing heat treating the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer to fuse the oxide layer, spacers and conformal third layer;

wherein a material that is electrically insulative extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches; and

wherein the microelectronic structure is defined at least in part by the plurality of spacers, the conformal third layer, and the plurality of isolation trenches.

27. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 26, wherein the ratio is in a range from about 1.3:1 to about 1.7:1.

28-30 (Canceled).

31. (Currently Amended) A method of forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:

forming a pad oxide layer upon a semiconductor substrate;

forming a polysilicon layer upon the oxide layer;

forming a silicon nitride layer upon the polysilicon layer;

selectively removing the silicon nitride layer and the polysilicon layer to expose a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;

forming a first silicon dioxide layer ~~over the oxide layer and over the silicon nitride layer~~;

~~wherein the forming a first silicon dioxide layer includes forming a first silicon dioxide layer on and in contact with the exposed oxide layer at the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer;~~

selectively removing the first silicon dioxide layer to form a plurality of spacers ~~from the first silicon dioxide layer, wherein each spacer is situated upon at peripheral edges of the plurality of exposed areas of the oxide layer, is in contact with lateral edges of the silicon nitride layer and the polysilicon layer, and is adjacent to an area of the plurality of areas;~~

~~forming removing a portion of material from the plurality of exposed areas at locations between adjacent portions of the plurality of spacers to form a plurality of isolation trenches extending below the oxide layer and from top edges into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate, wherein each isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches is adjacent to and below a pair of the spacers and is situated at a corresponding area of the plurality of areas;~~

forming a corresponding doped region below the termination of each isolation trench within the

semiconductor substrate;
forming a liner upon a sidewall of each isolation trench, each liner extending from an interface thereof with the oxide layer to the termination of the isolation trench within the semiconductor substrate;
rounding the top edges of the isolation trenches;
~~depositing a conformal second layer filling each isolation trench with a conformal second layer, the conformal second layer extending above over remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with a corresponding pair of the spacers, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal second layer, and~~ depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacers and over the silicon nitride layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal second layer;
~~substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of removing a portion of the conformal second layer, the removing consisting essentially of to a planarizing process and~~ planarizing the conformal second layer and each of the spacers to form therefrom an upper surface for each isolation trench that is co-planar to the other upper surfaces and is situated above the oxide layer; and
~~fusing heat treating the oxide layer, liner, spacers and conformal second layer to fuse the oxide layer, liner, spacers and conformal second layer;~~
wherein a material that is electrically insulative extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches.

32. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein each liner is a thermally grown oxide of the semiconductor substrate, and wherein the conformal second layer is composed of an electrically insulative material.

33. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein each liner is composed of silicon nitride, and wherein the conformal second layer is composed of an electrically insulative material.

34. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 31, further comprising:
exposing the oxide layer upon a portion of a surface of the semiconductor substrate;
forming a gate oxide layer upon the portion of the surface of the semiconductor substrate;
forming between the plurality of isolation trenches, and confined in the space therebetween, a
layer composed of polysilicon upon the gate oxide layer in contact with a pair of the
spacers, and
selectively removing the layer composed of polysilicon to form a portion of at least one of the
upper surfaces.

35. (Currently Amended) A method for forming a microelectronic structure, the
method comprising:
~~providing a semiconductor substrate having a top surface with an oxide layer thereon;~~
forming a polysilicon layer upon the ~~an~~ oxide layer overlying a semiconductor substrate;
forming a first layer upon the polysilicon layer;
selectively removing the first layer and the polysilicon layer to expose a plurality of areas of the
oxide layer at a plurality of areas;
forming a plurality of isolation trenches through the exposed oxide layer at the plurality of areas,
wherein an electrically insulative material extends continuously between and within the
plurality of isolation trenches, each isolation trench:
having a spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the
first layer and the polysilicon layer;
extending from an opening thereto at the top surface of the semiconductor substrate and
below the oxide layer into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate
adjacent to and below the spacer;
having a second layer filling the isolation trench and extending above the oxide layer in
contact with the spacer, wherein filling is performed by depositing the second
layer, and depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and
extending over the spacer and over the first layer so as to define an upper surface
contour of the second layer; and

having a planar upper surface formed from the second layer and the spacer and being situated above the oxide layer, wherein the planar upper surface is formed by substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of the second layer to a planarizing process; and

~~fusing~~ ~~heat treating the oxide layer, spacer and second layer to fuse the oxide layer, spacer and second layer;~~

wherein the microelectronic structure is defined at least in part by the plurality of spacers, the second layer, and the plurality of isolation trenches.

36. (Previously Presented) The method as defined in Claim 35, further comprising: doping the semiconductor substrate with a dopant having a first conductivity type; doping the semiconductor substrate below each isolation trench with a dopant having a second conductivity type opposite the first conductivity type to form a doped trench bottom that is below and in contact with a respective one isolation trench of the plurality of isolation trenches.

37. (Previously Presented) The method as defined in Claim 36, wherein the doped trench bottom has a width, each isolation trench has a width, and the width of each doped trench bottom is greater than the width of the respective isolation trench.

38. (Currently Amended) A method for forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:
~~providing a semiconductor substrate having a top surface with an oxide layer thereon;~~
~~forming a first layer upon the an oxide layer overlying a semiconductor substrate;~~
~~selectively removing the first layer to expose a plurality of areas of the oxide layer at a plurality of areas;~~
forming a plurality of isolation trenches through the oxide layer at the plurality of areas, wherein an electrically insulative material extends continuously between and within the plurality of isolation trenches without filling the plurality of isolation trenches, each isolation trench:

having a spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer;

extending from an opening thereto at the top surface of the semiconductor substrate and below the oxide layer into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate adjacent to and below the spacer;

having a second layer filling the isolation trench and extending above the oxide layer in contact with the spacer, wherein the filling is performed by depositing the second layer, and the depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each isolation trench and extending over the spacer and over the first layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the second layer;

and

having a planar upper surface formed from the second layer and the spacer and being situated above the oxide layer, wherein the planar upper surface is formed by substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of the second layer to a removing portions of the second layer, the removing consisting essentially of planarizing the entire upper surface contour of the second layer process; and

fusing heat treating the oxide layer, electrically insulative material, spacer and second layer to fuse the oxide layer, electrically insulative material, spacer and second layer;

wherein the microelectronic structure is defined at least in part by the plurality of spacers, the second layer, and the plurality of isolation trenches.

39. (Previously Presented) The method as defined in Claim 38, further comprising: doping the semiconductor substrate with a dopant having a first conductivity type; and doping the semiconductor substrate below each isolation trench with a dopant having a second conductivity type opposite the first conductivity type to form a doped trench bottom that is below and in contact with a respective one of the isolation trenches.

40. (Previously Presented) The method as defined in Claim 39, wherein:
the doped trench bottom has a width;
each isolation trench has a width; and
the width of each doped trench bottom is greater than the width of the respective isolation trench.

41. (Canceled).

42. (Currently Amended) A method for forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:

~~providing a semiconductor substrate having a top surface with an oxide layer thereon;~~

~~forming a polysilicon layer upon the an oxide layer overlying a semiconductor substrate;~~

forming a first layer upon the polysilicon layer;

forming a first isolation structure including:

 a first spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer and the polysilicon layer;

 a first isolation trench extending from an opening thereto at top edges at the top surface of the semiconductor substrate and below the oxide layer into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate adjacent to and below the first spacer, wherein the first spacer is situated on a side of the first isolation trench, and wherein the first isolation trench has a top edge that is rounded; and

 a second spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer and the polysilicon layer, the second spacer being situated on a side of the first isolation trench opposite the side of the first spacer;

forming a second isolation structure including:

 a first spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer and the polysilicon layer;

a first isolation trench extending from an opening thereto at top edges at the top surface of the semiconductor substrate and below the oxide layer into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate adjacent to and below the first spacer of the second isolation structure, wherein the first spacer of the second isolation structure is situated on a side of the first isolation trench, and wherein the first isolation trench in the second isolation structure has a top edge that is curved; and

a second spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer and the polysilicon layer, the second spacer of the second isolation structure being situated on a side of the first isolation trench opposite the side of the first spacer of the second isolation structure;

rounding the top edges of the isolation trenches;

forming an active area located within the semiconductor substrate between the first and second isolation structures;

forming depositing a conformal second layer, composed of comprising an electrically insulative material, the conformal second layer filling the first and second isolation trenches and extending continuously therebetween and aboveover remaining portions of the oxide layer in contact with the first and second spacers of the respective first and second isolation structures, wherein filling is performed by depositing the conformal second layer, and depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each of the isolation trenches and extending over the spacers and over the first layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal second layer;

substantially simultaneously subjecting the entire upper surface contour of planarizing portions of the upper surface contour of the conformal second layer to a planarizing process;

forming a planar upper surface from the conformal second layer and the first and second spacers of the respective first and second isolation structures, and being situated above the oxide layer; and

fusing heat treating the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the first isolation structure to fuse the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the first isolation structure; and

heat treating the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the

second isolation structure to fuse the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the second isolation structure; structure,
wherein the microelectronic structure is defined at least in part by the active area, the second layer, and the first and second isolation trenches.

43. (Currently Amended) A method for forming a microelectronic structure, the method comprising:
~~providing a semiconductor substrate having a top surface with an oxide layer thereon;~~
forming a first layer upon the ~~an~~ oxide layer ~~overlying a semiconductor substrate;~~
forming a first isolation structure including:
a first spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer;
a first isolation trench extending ~~from an opening thereto at the top surface of the semiconductor substrate and below the oxide layer~~ into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate adjacent to and below the first spacer, wherein the first spacer is situated on a side of the first isolation trench, and wherein the first isolation trench has a top edge that is rounded; and
a second spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer, the second spacer being situated on a side of the first isolation trench opposite the side of the first spacer;
forming a second isolation structure including:
a first spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer;
a first isolation trench extending ~~below the oxide layer~~ into and terminating within the semiconductor substrate adjacent to and below the first spacer of the second isolation structure, wherein the first spacer of the second isolation structure is situated on a side of the first isolation trench, and wherein the first isolation trench in the second isolation structure has a top edge that is rounded; and
a second spacer composed of a dielectric material upon the oxide layer in contact with the first layer, the second spacer of the second isolation structure being situated on a

side of the first isolation trench opposite the side of the first spacer of the second isolation structure;

forming an active area located within the semiconductor substrate between the first and second isolation structures;

~~forming~~ ~~depositing~~ a conformal second layer ~~composed of~~~~comprising~~ an electrically insulative material, ~~conformally filling to fill~~ the first and second isolation trenches and extending continuously ~~therebetween and above~~~~over~~ ~~remaining portions~~ of the oxide layer in contact with the first and second spacers of the respective first and second isolation structures, wherein filling is performed by ~~depositing~~ the conformal second layer, and ~~the~~ depositing is carried out to the extent of filling each of the isolation trenches and extending over the spacers and over the first layer so as to define an upper surface contour of the conformal second layer;

~~substantially simultaneously~~ ~~subjecting the entire upper surface contour of the second layer to a~~ planarizing process and planarizing the conformal second layer and the first and second spacers of the respective first and second isolation structures to form a planar upper surface ~~from the conformal second layer and the first and second spacers of the respective first and second isolation structures, and being situated above the oxide layer, wherein the microelectronic structure is defined at least in part by the active area, the conformal second layer, and the first and second isolation trenches; and~~

~~fusing~~ ~~heat treating the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the first isolation structure to fuse the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the first isolation structure; and~~

~~heat treating the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the second isolation structure to fuse the oxide layer, first spacer, second spacer and conformal second layer of the second isolation structure.~~